













FOR PRESIDENT:  
**HORATIO SEYMOUR,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,**  
OF MISSOURI.

Second Congressional District.  
The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Second District assembled in Newbern on Tuesday, September 8th. The counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Lenoir and Pitt were represented. As not one-half of the counties were represented, a committee was appointed to suggest the proper action for the Convention, which reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the action of this Convention published in the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Wilmington Journal* and all the papers in the District friendly to the cause, and that the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Club of Newbern be requested to communicate the same to the Central Clubs of each county in the District.

These resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned. We trust our friends in the Second District will respond to this invitation from a portion of the counties. The enthusiasm which marked the State Convention, and that which called together the great gathering in Fayetteville on Wednesday, we hope will not be lost on our friends in the Second District. No honest effort must be spared to carry North Carolina for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Upon the result in this State possibly the success of the campaign may rest. We are too much interested—vitaly interested—in success to bring upon our cause defeat by our own lethargy.

Georgia Legislature—Who Turned Out the Negroes?  
Radical papers are attempting to make good by falsehoods what they were unable to substantiate by proofs, that the Democrats are responsible for the expulsion of the negroes from the Georgia Legislature. What are the facts of the case?

First: Are negroes eligible to office in Georgia, and if not, what party is responsible for their disfranchisement?  
Second: Did the white Radicals vote to retain them in office?

If the Constitution of that State really confers upon colored persons the right to hold office, although the Democrats did all they could to defeat its adoption, they would be the last to deprive them of any privilege granted by the Constitution. No attempt would be made to curtail any right granted by the fundamental law of the State to the colored race, so long as it remained in force. But on the other hand, if it does not confer on them the right to hold office, both Democratic and Radical members of the Legislature, under their oaths to support the Constitution, were bound to vote for the expulsion of the negro members. And such was really the case, as the sequel will show.

We learn from a Georgia exchange that the original draft of the Constitution, as reported from the committee, contained the following section in the article on Elections: (And it must be remembered that the Convention which adopted the Constitution was composed entirely of Radical members.)

Sec. 10. All qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to any office in this State, unless they have taken the oath of fidelity to this State, or by the Constitution of the United States.

There could be no doubt that this article conferred upon negroes the right to hold office, and is almost identical with a similar section in the present Constitution of North Carolina, which renders colored persons eligible to office in this State. This section was stricken out by a vote of 126 yeas to 12 nays—the yeas including nearly every white Radical in the Convention. The man who made the motion to strike out and many of his supporters in that body are to-day among the leading Radical politicians in the State. The reason for this action is thus explained. In Upper Georgia the white population is largely in the ascendancy, and while they were much pleased with the "relief" measures of the Convention, were fearful of the negro supremacy in the lower portions of the State. To catch this vote, therefore, they quitted their fears of negro supremacy by refusing to confer upon that race the right to hold office. And shortly after the adjournment of the Convention ex-Gov. Brown proclaimed this fact in the first speech he made in the interests of the Radicals in North Georgia. By this very argument the people of those counties were induced to vote the Radical ticket, and elect Radicals to the Legislature. And how did these members vote upon this question?

The answer to this inquiry brings us to the second branch of our discussion—how did the white Radicals in the Legislature vote? Independent of the twenty-five expelled colored members, there were sixty odd white Radicals, for ex-Governor Brown received in the House ninety-one votes for United States Senator, which would go to show there must be sixty-six white Radicals in that body. Of these we know but twenty-three voted to retain the negroes in office, for the vote was eighty for expulsion and twenty-three against. It follows that upwards of two-thirds of the white Radicals either voted that the negroes were not eligible, or failed to vote at all. Such is the state of the case, and Radicals cannot honestly deny their responsibility in the premises.

The Literary Pastime.  
Number six of this new candidate for public favor has been received. We congratulate the proprietor at the superior literary merits of his paper. In the next issue a patriotic and biographical sketch of the late Hon. D. L. SWAIN is promised.

This is a purely Southern enterprise, and deserves the patronage of our people upon its own merits as well. Terms three dollars a year. Address A. F. Crutchfield, Richmond, Va.

Col. A. A. McKoy.  
We hail with pleasure the nomination of this able and eloquent son of Sampson County for Congress in this District. It is a compliment well merited. Colonel McKoy has represented his constituency in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention of 1865, with credit and honor. An able debater, an eloquent speaker, a lawyer of distinction and large practice, an upright citizen, and an active, industrious laborer in the ranks of Conservatism, his selection as a leader in this important contest is well advised as it will prove satisfactory to the people of the District.

We presume Colonel McKoy will enter at an early day into a thorough canvass of the District, and we feel well assured that, with Captain DORRIS, the District Elector, the party will have champions well worthy its noble cause. In the selection of both these gentlemen the people of the District have reason to congratulate themselves.

It Means Mischief.  
We learn through the Raleigh Standard that "Justices of the Peace in Rowan, New Hanover and Rockingham counties, in accordance with law, have called on the Governor to detail some militia in those counties to 'preserve the peace and enforce the laws.'" Of Rowan and Rockingham we are not prepared to speak, but so far as New Hanover is concerned, this call proceeds from a malicious and wicked desire to provoke trouble. We know not how the peace has been specially violated or the law outraged in this county to require the interposition of the State's standing army. We have heard of no attempt to resist the Sheriff or his deputies—not even an unusual violation of any—the most trivial—criminal law.

Why, therefore, this call for armed soldiers? Who are the men, and what their characters and their interests in this county, who demand the aid of a partisan militia? What new wickedness is in contemplation in this call to arms, when our section is standing on the very verge of violent disorder, and when good men are successfully using their efforts to prevent disturbance, and bad men are vainly endeavoring to stir up strife? Do these "Justices of the Peace," giving the lie to their official oaths, intend to provoke difficulty and bring on a violation of the peace? Whoever they may be we appeal to them, in the name of peace and good order, to withdraw their useless and dangerous call—to forego their wicked purposes. The people of New Hanover do not require the interposition of the military, and their organization and equipment will be attended with trouble. This movement, we fear, will be accepted as a threat and will be forthwith met by organization on the part of the citizens. Men who organize militia in violation of the laws of the United States, and attempt acts contrary to the Constitution of their own State, must have a care that they are not themselves the victims of their own folly and wickedness.

In behalf of the law-abiding people of New Hanover, then, we ask these men to withdraw their call, and, failing in this, we plead to the acting Governor, yes, even to W. W. Holden, not to countenance this attempt to plunge our county into disorder, it may be into bloodshed.

Interest on the State Debt.  
We find the following letter in the *National Intelligencer*. The writer we take to be the Postmaster at Raleigh. Upon what authority Mr. Miller bases his opinion, we do not know. As a well-wisher of the State and jealous of its honor, we sincerely trust his views may be correct. We are, however, unprepared to endorse them, and cannot publish the letter without expressing our doubts of their correctness. We will not willingly lead our friends into error in regard to our State bonds, even to enhance their value.

We hope the Legislature has made provision for the payment of the interest, and we trust the people will be able to meet the demand, but we do not believe either is the case. We know, independent of the lavish expenditure of money by that body, it pledged the name of the State to several millions more of bonds, which we believe will never be paid, and should not be paid. And we further believe that such legislation has rather a tendency to impair the value of the old debt, than provide for the payment of the interest on it.

The letter is as follows, and was written to a gentleman in Washington City:  
A gentleman in Washington City:  
DEAR SIR: To yours of the 27th instant I reply with pride and pleasure that our Legislature has provided, by a tax bill, now in process of collection, to carry out the law for the payment of interest on the State debt in October, 1868, and January, 1869.

I regard the payment of the interest to fall due on those days as certain; also, that that may fall due thereafter, at any dates. There will be no evasion or repudiation of payment by North Carolina, unless the United States shall set the example, which I trust and believe they will never do.

Your advice to your friends has been sound. We see in North Carolina—as, indeed, the whole Union appears to be—a state of high political excitement; but if the elections shall be conducted with tolerable fairness, it will, I have no doubt, let the steam off harmlessly.

A. MILLER.  
Maine.  
The annual State election takes place in Maine to-morrow. Both parties are making a most active and thorough canvass, and a large vote may be expected. Last year a Radical Legislature had made a most odious liquor and constabulary law, which disgusted a very large portion of their party, who showed their disapproval of these measures by remaining from the polls, and although the Democratic vote was less by nearly one thousand than in the two elections, State and Presidential, of 1864, yet the Radical majorities of that year were reduced nearly ten thousand, and that of 1866, by nearly seventeen thousand, as will appear from the following table:

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.				
1864.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep. Maj.	Total Vote.
1864.	46,403	65,883	19,180	111,386
1865.	31,609	64,430	21,821	86,029
1866.	41,947	69,637	27,690	111,584
1867.	45,990	67,832	11,342	103,822

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.				
1864.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep. Maj.	Total Vote.
1864.	46,388	67,868	20,817	114,773

It will be seen that the average Radical majority for the past five years is a little over twenty thousand, and it is from this

stand-point we should compare the returns of the election to-morrow.

We have noticed with much interest the progress of the campaign in Maine, and we are satisfied that much the greater part of the enthusiasm and earnestness has been with the Democrats. Neither the candidates nor the platform of the party are specially popular with the New England Democrats, and their opinions were not consulted in this regard. But on the other hand, the people of Maine have suffered so much from the enormous and unequal taxation of the Government, and have become so disgusted with the corruptions of the Radical party, that it is hoped and expected that the usual majority will be greatly reduced, if not entirely overcome. Democratic speakers have demonstrated to her people how the great industrial interests of Maine have suffered and perished under the burdens of Radical legislation; the ruinous results of Jacobin rule have been brought home to them and they begin to look with favor upon their opponents.

In summing up its considerations upon this election, the Boston Post remarks:  
"A word or two in reference to the election in Maine, which takes place next Monday. Last year the Radical majority was 11,706, the year before it was 27,708, that is the Democracy made a gain in one year of about 17,000 in a total vote of 104,000. This was one of the most extraordinary gains ever made in one year. A large part of it was due to the State Constabulary and other laws, which have since been repealed, indeed, but a small portion of it was fairly attributable to national issues. At the coming election nothing will be due to local State issues; the only question before the people is a national one. If, therefore, the Democrats can carry Maine, they will have kept the Radical majority down to sixteen or seventeen thousand, it will show a prodigious change in Maine on national questions."

We ought not fairly to expect more at this time, and we ought to receive such a result as conclusive evidence that a change had begun, which would result in the certain success of our Presidential candidate. We hope for more—we hope, not only, that the gain of last year will be retained, but increased—by surely if our hopes are disappointed and we get in place of it a gain of ten or twelve thousand from 1865, under the circumstances of last and this year's elections, we ought to be satisfied."

Outrage Upon a Colored Democrat.  
The President of the Democratic Club in this city yesterday received a letter from a gentleman at Council Bluffs, Bladen county, alluding to an outrage perpetrated by Union League negroes upon Henry Freeman, a colored Democrat, at that place on Thursday night last. Freeman himself came to the city yesterday and bore testimony to the fact and exhibited the marks of violence upon his person. It appears that he came down from Fayetteville, where he had been speaking, on Thursday last to Council Bluffs for the purpose of speaking there the next day and fulfilling some other appointments in the county. That night he was lodged in the dining room of the house of a gentleman, with a trusted servant. About 11 o'clock he was aroused by a gang of negroes who seized upon his throat to prevent any cries, and proceeded to drag him out through the woods for about a mile and a half, all the time nearly choking him to death. They then halted, and after cursing him repeatedly, they told him of their knowledge of his intention to speak and swore he should not do it. They then stripped him of his coat and shirt, tied him up by his hands, and proceeded to belabor him most unmercifully with whips, sticks and poles, all the while standing with guns at his head and threatening to shoot him should he make the least noise. He was at last permitted to return, with a final threat that they would shoot him if he attempted to speak. The crowd numbered about twenty, all well armed. The back of their victim is in a most horribly bruised and bloody condition.

It is a satisfaction to know that some of these secondaries are known and efforts are being made to trace out the others. They will be arrested and confronted with the law. It is the determination of our friends to have the secondaries punished to the utmost extent the law will permit. Let others take warning and beware.

The Electoral Ticket.  
The State and District Electoral ticket is now complete. It is one of which the party may be proud, and from which it will receive much aid, from the ability and energy of the gentlemen who compose it. We trust they will soon enter upon a thorough canvass, and spare no effort to secure their election, and the vote of North Carolina for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The Democratic party of the United States has organized for victory. Its platform and candidates are emblazoned upon the escutcheons of thirty-seven sovereign States, and we believe that, as sure as the sides of November will come, the people of this country, disenthralled and free from the tyranny which has so long oppressed them, will, with one voice, render thanks to Heaven for their deliverance. North Carolina must take her part in this contest, and contribute her share to the victory. We can if we will, and nothing must be left undone to insure such a result.

Accidents in Fayetteville.  
On the first day of the Convention an accident happened to a young man named Mashbourne of the Bladen delegation which came very near resulting seriously. He chanced to pass in front of one of the cannon just as it was fired. The wadding struck him in the side, breaking and completely ruining his watch, also causing the fracture of three of his ribs and burning his face and hands in a painful manner. He has been conveyed home and was doing well at last accounts.

A pistol was accidentally discharged in the procession Wednesday night, inflicting a painful, though not serious, wound in the back of the head of a young man whose name we could not learn.

Congressional Candidates.  
The Democrats and Conservatives of this State, with the exception of the Second District, have nominated their candidates for Congress. The ticket is an able and strong one, and will bring out the full strength of the party. The following named gentlemen have been placed in nomination:  
1st District—Hon. David A. Barnes, of Northampton.  
4th District—Colonel A. A. McKoy, of Sampson.  
5th District—Hon. Sion H. Rogers, of Johnston.  
6th District—Colonel Livingston Brown, of Caswell.  
7th District—F. E. Shober, Esq., of Rowan.

The corn crop of Minnesota, the largest ever grown in the State, is now nearly ready for harvesting, and will yield from fifty to sixty bushels per acre.

Lee and Rosecrans Correspondence.

The ex-soldiers and sailors of the late Confederate States service, residing in Norfolk and Portsmouth, have published a call for a public meeting, which was to have been held on Thursday night, for the purpose of ratifying the opinions and sentiments contained in General Lee's late letter. We regard this as a very proper movement.

First Sale of New Cotton.—The first bale of new cotton received in this city came to Petteway & Moore, from Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Robeson county, who raised it. It was sold to Atkinson & Shepperson at 26 cents per pound.

The Windmill.—A Seathing Rebuke of the Radical Congress.  
Ex-Governor Fairchild, of Michigan, in a campaign speech delivered at Xenia, Ohio, on the 10th inst., made a beautiful incident of Prussian history:

Remembering a windmill that seemed beautiful. It had its history. When Frederick the Great was Emperor of Prussia he went out a little way from Berlin and built him a palace at Sans Souci. He and the Empress were seated one Sabbath afternoon in their beautiful grounds, and the Princess said: "I don't like that old windmill over there; I wish you would buy the grounds and tear it away, as it mars the beauty of our grounds, being right alongside, and so near them here."

"I'll do so," said he. "So on the morning he was to go to the miller and told him he wished to buy his little homestead. 'I don't wish to sell,' said the miller. 'But,' said the Emperor, 'I must have it. I wish to extend and beautify my grounds, and your windmill is an eyesore to the Empress and me.' 'I can't sell it,' said the miller, 'my father is buried there, and this has been the home of my ancestors for generations; I want to live and die here, and I cannot sell it.' The Emperor, getting out of patience, said he would order his men to tear the mill down and take possession of the grounds. Said the miller, 'May it please your Majesty, there are laws in Prussia, and I am sure you.' 'I don't care,' said the Emperor, and went on and tore down the mill. The miller sued him, and the courts decided against the Emperor, and declared that he should rebuild the mill and pay to the last farthing all the miller had lost."

The Emperor bowed his head, and rebuilt the mill, and paid all damages. After while Frederick the Great was in his grave, and the old miller was gone; but by and by another miller was there, and another Emperor was on the throne. The miller wrote to his Majesty, 'I am sure you are poor. I am sorry for it. You are willing to sell your windmill for \$5,000. The windmill cannot be sold. It belongs to Prussia, history. Enclosed my check for \$5,000. Yours, respectfully.' And the name and the great seal of the Emperor."

I stood near that mill on a beautiful afternoon, such as there has been, and I wandered among the trees, or listened to the singing birds, and caught the fragrance from ten thousand beautiful flowers that filled the air with perfumes; I thought the most beautiful thing of all I saw was that windmill with its ungainly arms.

Singular Incident.  
In a recent speech at Buffalo, N. Y., Hon. John T. Hoffman declared that "the day of the sword is passed," and related the following incident:  
"An incident occurred at the meeting of the National Convention which was an omen. That grand hall where the Convention met was full of patriotic men. Upon its walls were placed the shields of thirty-seven States, and around every shield was an American flag. Upon the platform stood two bronze statues of noble soldiers, one leaning upon a great bronze sword. The Convention had been in session for several days; ballot after ballot had been taken. First one was up and then another, and at last a gallant General, whose name has never been mentioned, stepped forward and made a noble speech. No man knew whether on the next ballot he was or was not to be chosen. Everything was uncertain, when suddenly the great bronze sword in the hand of that noble statue snapped under the weight of the human arm. Some mysterious, invisible and irresistible power snapped it at the hilt, and the world went forth that the country was henceforth to have a statesman and not a soldier for a leader." [Tremendous cheering.]

From the Banner of the South.  
No Apology for the Past.  
With shame and regret, we have lately noticed that not a few of our public speakers, and very many of our Southern Journalists, have been discussing the political questions pending before the people, allude to our Past, when they allude to it at all, in a tone of apology. We protest against such apologies, and we have less respect than we would like to say for such apologists. To speak or write of the Cause of the South in an apologetic tone may possibly, for now, be the best policy; but we are, in our own souls, scorn such policy. We would not abate one iota of the history of that Past to please any party or to win any political victory. Better be just than successful. If there were anything in that Past to bring us dishonor, shame to our cheeks, or to our honor, we would not care if there did not exist Righteousness on our side—then, indeed, there might be reason enough for apology and apologists.

No—we have nothing to apologize for; nothing to ask pardon for. There is nothing in connection with our Cause to be proud of; and we ought to be far too proud to make an act of contrition for daring put on the suit of grey. Away then, with apologies! When you speak of the South, and her People, and her Cause, use brave words; do not lower your tone, and sacrifice not a single glory or principle of the Past, to any or all the policies of the Present. Concession to the Present is oftentimes apostasy from the Past. If you are to choose between them, for the sake of the Dead that hallow our Land as they have hallowed our History, prefer the Past. If political triumphs, in the Present, are to be won, at the expense of our love for the Past, let such triumphs be a thousand times the loss. For God's sake, let us not worship mere success—it is a mean Religion, unworthy of a man. Let us exhibit a nobler spirit; let us stoop to no unworthy means, in order to achieve political victories. Right defeated is better than Wrong victorious. And the man of the South, who dares to apologize for our Cause, and our Cause, commits the most heinous of all treasons—treason against our Great Past and our Honored Dead. But more of this anon.

Governor English has given all railroad conductors in connection "special police" commissions, thus enabling them to more completely govern the conduct of passengers.

The corn crop of Minnesota, the largest ever grown in the State, is now nearly ready for harvesting, and will yield from fifty to sixty bushels per acre.

## STATE NEWS.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Yesterday evening while the Superior Court was in session, at the court house, and his Honor, Judge Thomas on the bench, the court room was thrown into great confusion by the discharge of a pistol, the ball of which struck outside in the rear of the Judge's bench, near the window. The gentlemen composing the Bar and Jury, and also the spectators present in court, were greatly startled, some of them rushing to the window, others went down stairs. The great excitement prevailed, and the Sheriff, yes, even his Honor, commanded "silence in court," but all in vain. For a while the court was completely interrupted. It appears that a crowd of lawless negro soldiers, who had been prowling about the court yard, either out of malice or with intention to interrupt the court, fired a pistol towards the Judge's window, whereupon the spectators took to their heels. And such is "PEACE."

Goldboro' Rough Notes, 12th.  
Gov. GRAHAM and P. F. Duffy, Esq., addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Greensboro', on Tuesday night. The effect was glorious. —Raleigh Sentinel, 12th.

Gov. GRAHAM will address the people of Forsythe, at Winston, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and of Stokes, at Danbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of October.

Raleigh Sentinel, 12th.  
CHATHAM RAILROAD.—Yesterday the Chatham Railroad Bill was put through the Senate, under the operation of a motive power, the foundation of which lay, without reasonable doubt, in the bottom of a long purse. The opposition, however, contested its passage with great skill, but were in so small a minority that the logic of Corbin, the eloquence of Whitmore, and the ingenuity of Leslie availed no more than to honor the final result, and what money was spent freely by the Company, can hardly be questioned, and that it was "loaned" to the State government besides is a fact beyond dispute. This and this alone accounts for the passage of the Bill, as not a few of those who are interested in the same, expressed great anxiety that the construction of the road in this State ever being commenced. It is generally regarded as a huge wild cat affair, the purpose of which was to get the endorsement of North Carolina on its bonds, the usual support of this State in the way of a charter, and then either sell out the concern to other parties for a large sum of money, or realize whatever was possible on the securities, and take an air line for any place which an American Sheriff could not reach. This is the history of the Chatham Road. To the credit of the men already mentioned as leading the opposition to it, be it stated that the parliamentary and legal knowledge enabled them to take out of it amendments which may defeat it in the House on its third reading. It is worthy of note that Leslie proposed an additional section to the Bill restraining the road from making any discriminations in carrying passengers or in its employees "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," very men like Randolph and Swain, who cried out so loudly against him last week for voting against the same thing in the famous Discrimination Bill, defeated the amendment, thus illustrating beyond peradventure that their "principles" could not withstand the insinuating influences of the "Brethren of the Garter."

Columbia Cor. of Charleston Courier.  
"HIGHER LAW."—A sad commentary on our new jury system was read in Court before yesterday. Two parties were tried for an affray and the case was given to the jury. They retired; but soon returned, informing the Court that they had not agreed and could not while the same jurors composed the panel—that the disagreement, however, arose not on the law or the evidence, but because some of the jurors professed to owe allegiance to a higher law than that of this Court. The Court and bar were evidently somewhat startled. Intense silence for a short time prevailed. Again the jury was ordered to retire. Again their foreman returned asking for instructions. They were all ordered in. The same reasons for disagreement, as before, were assigned. His Honor asked to be informed who the parties were that entertained these strange notions. The only colored man on the jury was pointed out. He was ordered into the bar and examined by his Honor, but his answer was so vague and unintelligible that we could make nothing of them. He was declared incompetent, withdrawn, a mistrial declared and the case continued.

EXTRA BILLY.—Another evidence of Smith's malignant partisan administration of the N. C. Railroad has just transpired. We mentioned on yesterday the rumor that he was sprinkling his dead-head tickets with a lavish hand to white and black alike. We learn that the Rev. W. P. Walters, Agent of the Mission Board of the Baptist State Convention, recently applied to Smith for the usual free pass for those thus engaged, and was refused, upon the ground that one of the Societies of Wake Forest College, some time since, had erased Holden's name from their rolls! Billy serves his master faithfully.

Ral. Sentinel.  
BORDER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Association, composed of planters residing in the counties of Pittsylvania, Halifax and Henry, in Virginia, and Caswell, Rockingham and Person counties, in North Carolina, will hold their second annual convention at Danville, Va., on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of October. Its members are intelligent and energetic, and are doing much for the promotion of agriculture in that section. Their second fair will be a great occasion. W. T. Sutherland, Esq., of Danville, Va., is the President, and Messrs. Wm. Long and E. Hunt, of Caswell, W. D. Bethel, of Rockingham, Col. J. W. Curriham, of Person, and others, are Vice Presidents. Dr. T. P. Atkinson, of Danville, Va., is the Corresponding Secretary.

A Ritualistic Wedding in England.  
A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette gives the following account of a wedding recently celebrated at St. Paul's Church, Brighton:  
"The ceremony, (or, according to the 'More Pauline,' the sacrament,) was fixed, it was said, for ten and a half, but before nine and a half o'clock the Church of St. Paul's was, as fishermen speak truth, filled, and West street blockaded. Of course, on such an occasion, 'priests' were abundant; three at least, are believed to have a hand in making two into one. The service was the most intricate as the most orthodox or heterodox could desire; and the place of performance thereof was shifted in the most unexceptionable manner from point to point, until the heathen must have been at their wits' end. The priests shifted their garments so as to satisfy the most exorbitant; from cope to alb, from alb to chasuble, from chasuble to dalmatic. The Holy Eucharist was received by the bride and bridegroom only; it is reported; the other persons having probably come with the reverential intention of looking on. The altar was vested in white and frontal, and was ornamented with flowers. The service was cheerful, and equally of course, were arranged with all the grace exhibited by those who would fain be married towards those who are going to be—"

Least anybody should fear that things were not altogether 'comfortable,' it should be mentioned that there were 'altar candles lighted during both sacraments.' A 'glorious scene' to be a very poor word under the circumstances, but, is, perhaps, as appropriate as any other. The curious may be glad to know that at different periods there were sung wholly, or in part, Nos. 212, 213, 206 and 207 from 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' and No. 129 from the 'Hymnal Notes.' No doubt the whole performance was likely to impress very vividly upon the performers, to say nothing of the spectators, the serious and long-enduring, not to say tedious, nature of what was undertaken, and a short notice of the affair may be either a warning or an encouragement (according to diversity of temperament) to those persons who, having High Church tendencies, are inclined to marry on three hundred a year. For it is to be presumed in such a country as this you cannot get married in that manner for nothing.

For the Journal.  
Brunswick County.  
Messrs. Editors:—At a meeting held at the Court House in Smithville, on September 2d, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held at Fayetteville on the 9th instant, Mr. G. W. Swain was called to the Chair, and J. W. Galloway appointed Secretary.

On motion of Captain Jacob A. S. Price, the Chairman appointed the following delegates:  
Northwest District—Joseph Green, D. S. Cowan, D. C. Allen and D. M. Allen.

Central District—W. Hodge, Col. J. D. Taylor, T. G. Sellers, E. W. Taylor, Rufus Galloway and J. B. Evans.  
Smithville District—J. W. Galloway, W. R. Sellers, J. C. Swain, Dr. L. Frink and L. W. Wescott.

Lockwood's Folly District—F. Galloway, A. Brown, A. L. Dew, Robert Hewett and John Pigott.  
Shalotte District—Peter Rourke, S. Frink, S. Standand, Dr. Tolson and Z. Haws.

Waccamaw District—D. K. Bennett, F. Hughes and John Gause.  
Trenton District—J. H. James, Esq., (with no other disposition to dictate, we respectfully recommend A. A. McKoy for Congress.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for Seymour and Blair.  
JOHN W. GALLOWAY, Sec'y.  
For the Journal.  
Discussion in Brunswick.

Messrs. Editors: According to previous appointment the Executive Committee of the Seymour and Blair Club of Summerville, Brunswick county, North Carolina, met on Saturday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of appointing three delegates to represent the Club at the District Convention at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 9th inst. Benj. F. Bryan, John Mallett and Sam'l Hall were appointed.

It happened that the Grant and Colfax colored Clubs had also previously appointed the same day for a grand ratification meeting at Summerville, and met also. Having all of their representatives with them to rejoice over their former victory, and having several of their best speakers present, the Executive Committee of the Seymour and Blair Club, thinking that it would look more civilized to meet together, irrespective of party, proposed to the Executive Committee of the Grant and Colfax Clubs for all to meet in friendship and have a general discussion on both sides. The proposition was accepted and an agreement made to meet at the church at 2 o'clock P. M.

Maj. Engelhardt, of Wilmington, and Lewis Levy and Abram McKenzie, of the Wilmington Colored Democratic Club, were the speakers on our side of the question. Gen. Rutherford and George Arnold on the Radical platform.

It being requested by the Radicals that the discussion should be opened by Maj. Engelhardt, the Major appeared upon the stand and, in his usual style of eloquence and unanswerable argument, addressed the audience in a pleasing and masterly manner. The colored people, as well as the whites, remained spell bound for one hour under the strong and eloquent appeals made to them by Maj. Engelhardt, warning them of all the corruption of the Radical party and of the oppressive taxation that party, in every way, was making, and bringing upon the laboring class, who he said were the product of the South, and had to pay every dollar, directly and indirectly, and still very few knew it.

Gen. Rutherford came forward and, in the usual Radical style, much about the present condition of the country, or attempt to point out the peace and prosperity for the future, said that Grant and Colfax were rejoicing over the recent election in Vermont.

Next appeared Lewis Levy, who gave the colored people a good lesson, told them they were being deceived, and that they were being deceived by the Radicals, and doing much to help them against their best interests, and that the more intelligent among them had seen the rule and ruin, and were weary of it.

Gen. Arnold, colored, was next. He made a very strong Radical, and gave good advice, and spoke as much or more for the Democratic party than the other speakers.

Abram McKenzie, colored, was next. He made a very strong Radical, and gave good advice, and spoke as much or more for the Democratic party than the other speakers.

Yours, &c.,  
For the Journal.  
Brunswick County.  
Pursuant to a previous call, the citizens of Northwest and Trenton District met on Saturday, the 29th instant, at the residence of John Nelson, Brunswick county, N. C., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Seymour and Blair, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, also to form a Seymour and Blair Club.

On motion of B. F. Bryan, Wesley Hodge was called to the Chair, and C. Murrell requested to act as Vice President of the meeting; Sam'l R. Chinnis and J. T. Murrell were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Sam'l R. Chinnis, the President appointed a committee of six to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings and principles of the Democrats of this vicinity. The following were the members: viz: Sam'l R. Chinnis, B. F. Bryan, Sam'l Hall, Joseph J. Gay, Wm. L. Hall and J. T. Murrell, who after a short time, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of and cordially endorse the nomination of Seymour and Blair as our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and will use every honorable effort to secure their election in November next.

Resolved, That the Democratic platform is broad and wide enough to carry all who desire

the peace and prosperity of our suffering country, and we hereby offer the right hand of friendship to all good citizens, throughout the length and breadth of our land, who are true to the Constitution and who are willing to lay aside sectional prejudices and go for the peace and prosperity of the country.

On motion, the President appointed a committee of four to nominate officers for the Club, who reported through their Chairman, Sam'l R. Chinnis, the following nominations as officers: President, Wesley Hodge; Vice Presidents, John Nelson, Wm. Liles, Sr., Sam'l Hall and C. Murrell; for Directors, B. F. Bryan, W. L. Hall, J. T. Murrell and J. E. Williams; for Secretary and Treasurer, Sam'l R. Chinnis, who were all unanimously elected.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:  
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.  
WESLEY HODGE, Chairman.  
SAM'L R. CHINNIS, Secretary.  
J. T. MURRELL.

Joe Holden in Bladen.—Violence to a Colored Democrat.  
EDITORS JOURNAL:—Much to the surprise and amazement of the honest people